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DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE
BEECHAM'S
PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

NOW.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 24th, at 11.50.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Visayas, and increased slightly over S. Mar. clouds and relatively low over the China Sea.

Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.20 inches, against an average of 73.98 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road	(E. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, generally, some rain.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, fresh.)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamock)	No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.87	29.83
Temperature	83	78	83
Humidity	83	78	83
Wind Direction	ESE	NNE	East
Force	3	2	5
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.96	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th 77

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, September 19th.

The contract of the Fantan business has expired, the offer which the former contractor made of \$600,000 per annum having been refused. At the end of the month new tenders will be invited at \$500,000 up. One house near the steamer wharf has closed its doors to-day.

At the invitation of the Government all those interested in the Sun-piu and Paopiu lotteries yesterday afternoon suggested prices to form a basis for the new tenders. Seven letters were received, and the highest price suggested was \$200,000 per annum. The Government will make this the basis for the tenders which will be invited in about a fortnight's time. On the last occasion the Government took the same figure, but no one offered to take up the business.

THE HOUSE TAX.

The Fazenda has sent out notices that from the 1st to 31st October, the Treasury will be open to receive the house-tax, after which date a fine of 3 per cent. will be imposed.

THE BOMB AND THE WEB.

"I've got an awfully queer sensation, old chap," said the young lieutenant with the restless eyes to his friend, as they sat in the dug-out by the light of a flaring tin lamp.

"So have I. Had one just now, when a big spider fell plop into my coffee. Tell us yours. Have another dose?"

The other extended his hand for the steaming draught, and pulled his chair—a soap-box—to the table—two soap-boxes.

"Don't know if you'll understand—"

"Thanks, I'll try very hard."

"But I fear you should mention spiders."

"Look here—you've seen a lot of conglis wheeling and swerving over rocks at the edge of the coast?"

"Have I not! And don't I wish I could see them at this moment?"

"Well, can you imagine what it would be like if the curves of their flight became visible and remained in the air—what a network of lines it would be! That's what is happening to me: I see the truck left by every moving thing. All those shells that come over here have been caught in this maze as though it was a tough, horrible web spun by some enormous spider. I can't break through."

The listener sipped his coffee and regarded the other man gravely over the brim of the mug.

"Feel off colour, old man?" he asked.

"No; I'm all right, I think, except for that. You see, it bothers me, rather."

Whenever a car passes by it leaves a line, and that drifts across my face and gets mixed with the others. And there are little thin threads, old bits, thousands of 'em—they come at every movement of your hand—and the web thickens. He brushed his hand across his face with a quick motion as if to clear his vision.

"Steady, old boy," said the owner of the dug-out. "You'll have an attack of nerves if you're not careful, and you're giving me the jumps. Have a cigarette and take it easy for an hour."

The web thickened day by day until, bewildered, he consulted the doctor; and the doctor, almost as bewildered, sent him home to England for a good rest.

One sunny morning he was walking along a street as though half blind, perfectly able to see with his bodily eyes, yet the web seemed to be weaving itself across his mind, confusing his thoughts, hampering his whole life. People, he noticed, were looking at the sky; he also gazed upward mechanically.

Across that sunlit summer heaven a fleet of aeroplanes was sailing, calmly, soundlessly, deliberately. A charming spectacle! he thought; and how excellently they kept their battle formation! Then a sound so familiar abroad, so strange in London, gave him a sudden thrill—the rumble of gunfire and the velvet pop-pop of bursting shrapnel; and looking more steadily he perceived dozens of tiny woolly smoke-balls softly uncurling against the blue.

So this was one of the "air raids" his friends had written about! Oblivious, indeed half-contemptuous, of possible danger, he watched that deadly, damnable advance, so cool, so dignified, so unconcerned; watched the silvery thrills that the slow planes gave in his brain drift down across his vision; felt them join the shroud that enclosed him.

Crash after crash thundered nearer, and only then, so used was he to the noisy hazard of war, did he think of shelter.

And as he moved to a doorway there was a terrific explosion, a vivid flame, and he was thrown violently down and almost stunned.

In less than a minute he was helping in the work of rescue, comforting frightened children, caring for the wounded. But at the back of his mind was a sense of elation, of profound gladness, of peace. For the web was broken, torn into floating tatters; his mind was clear, his vision free, his long agony of oppression past.

WILFRED L. RANDALL.

War brings strange things to pass, says the *Daily Chronicle*. America, which gave us the modern submarine, meets them at work far out in the Atlantic, in the hands of Germans, whom she comes home to fight. Less than sixty years ago Englishmen found Japan without a navy. We took in hand their sailors, and taught their arms to war and their fingers to fight. But at that same time there lay in a Japanese harbour the first ocean-going navy ever sent to sea by Germany. Its commander had been trained in our Navy. Its biggest ship, the *Tietia*, had been given by us to Prussia. We are working out the sequel to-day.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 24th.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

The Tuchen, Chan Ping-kwan, went to the eastern suburb yesterday to inspect troops which he has recently ordered to form an advance guard to assist Hunan.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral Ching Pih-kwang has agreed to accept the appointment of Minister of Navy from the Provisional Government.

The Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen, has appointed Liu Chung-ngoi Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government. Chow Lo is appointed Vice-Minister to assist Liu.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Five regiments of Mo-Wai troops, General Luk's former body guards, have been ordered by General Luk Wing-tung to be sent up from Canton to Wuchow at once.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

The report of the Directors for the year ended 31st July states:—

The profit for the year, after writing off \$41,601.08 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing for Directors' and Auditor's fees amounts to \$130,102.60, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of Two Dollars per share, absorbing \$120,000.00; to transfer to Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund \$9,000, and to carry forward \$4,102.60.

During the current year the nominal capital of the Company was increased from \$300,000 to \$450,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares at \$7.50 each (\$6 paid up) as sanctioned at the meeting of shareholders held on 11th October, 1916.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN
AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The *Nikko Maru* was delayed nearly a fortnight owing to the strike which threatened a total dislocation of the industrial and commercial life of Australia.

To those who live in a country where labour conditions are so very easy the word "strike" does not convey much meaning beyond the fact that there is a slight cessation of work in one direction. But in a land where labour has tied itself into bundles of unions and where these various unions will strike out of sympathy with the one with the grievance it is a totally different matter. And where labour has once had control of affairs it is still more serious.

The alleged cause of the strike was the non-compliance of the N.S.W. Government with a request by the employees in one of the Government Departments for the non-introduction of a certain system of control in the workshops. This system, they contended, was being instituted at the wrong time and was unfair towards the employees. In reality it was a system of protection for the skilled and honest workman, while at the same time it marked the man who evaded his work.

The Government refused to withdraw what had never been instituted and claimed that the system should be given a fair trial. The unions remained obdurate, with the result that communication all over the country was hampered, train and tram services were curtailed, inter-State vessels and transports remained idle, foodstuffs went to waste; and coal mines and factories were at a standstill.

To those behind the scenes the cause of the strike was evident—i.e., political jealousy and rivalry.

At the last general election in May the Labour Party lost power, and since then they have been trying to regain it. The "card system" has been used as a "stalking horse" merely to satisfy a few ambitious leaders of the P.L.L. From the very first, unfair methods have been adopted, unions being called out on strike without being given the chance of secret ballot.

It was contended that, by thoroughly inconveniencing the general public and dislocating commercial life, the Government would be obliged meekly to give in, thereby losing its authority over the masses and, eventually, public faith. The Government, however, has stood firm, and, with the aid of volunteers, has outwitted the professional man who "made the wheels go around." Public opinion has proved itself out of sympathy with the strikers.

Unionism is a strong and legitimate weapon if its privileges are not abused; but when a strike is engineered merely for the sake of undermining one political party for the ultimate purpose of installing in its place one composed of ambitious men who worship the God of Mammon and throw national ideals to the winds at this critical period of the world's history, then it becomes a thing to be regarded from afar.

The autocracy of democracy has shown itself in its true colours. The strike in question is not an expression of grievance, but an assertion of power which has had as its outcome private, industrial, commercial and national inconvenience as well as economic loss.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REAL COST OF THE WAR

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—By using money man saves exertion just as he does by using measures of length, weight and capacity. But money is commonly credited with playing a much more important part in the affairs of man than it really does. Through its use as a measure of value we speak of commodities as costing money, and there is a vague but common idea that in some way or other the money which represents the value of commodities is the cause of their existence; as when it is sometimes said of a rich and generous man that he built a school, a church or a hospital, although he never touched either a brick or a stone of the building. The fact that the real and first-cost of commodities is not money but labour is nearly quite overlooked. Yet a moment's consideration makes it clear that a piece of gold made into a sovereign can no more produce commodities than can a piece of iron made into a pound weight. It is not gold or silver but human effort that produces commodities.

In the same way the importance of money is constantly over-estimated as a factor in war. We are getting accustomed to think about the war as costing money, and some rather vague conclusions are drawn that the war may be won through a sufficient supply of money (gold or silver bullets) or lost through lack of money. And it is considered that men who lend money, whether they have earned it or not, to the State are actually helping to save the nation. But this superficial view overlooks or ignores the obvious fact that what the war is really costing is not gold or silver but life and labour—labour to build houses, workshops, factories and stores; labour to produce coal, labour to throw it into furnaces; labour to get ore out of mines; labour to transport it, labour to convert it into iron and steel, labour to make guns and munitions, labour to bring them to the field of battle, and labour to use them there; labour to make aeroplanes, and engines, labour to make tools and machinery, labour to build ships, and labour to handle them; labour to produce food, clothing and other necessities; labour to produce goods for export so that we may obtain in exchange from other countries necessities of life and material for war; and labour of many different grades right in the theatre of war itself.

If we had an overwhelming supply of sufficient labour and access to land that would yield the material we require we would soon win the war. But if we had an inexhaustible supply of gold, and it were as easy to get bucketfuls of sovereigns as it is to get bucketfuls of water, it would not help us to victory nor shorten the war by a single hour. It would simply reduce the value of the sovereign to zero.

The purchase of unnecessary commodities weakens the nation and prolongs the war not by wasting money but by wasting labour. When articles of luxury are purchased, money is transferred from one individual to another. The money is not consumed; there is just as much money after as before the transaction; therefore, no money is wasted. But as "the demand for consumption determines the direction of labour in production" the demand for luxuries causes labour to produce luxuries, where, if matters were properly adjusted, labour instead of producing luxuries would be producing necessities of life or material for war. All destruction of material, all unnecessary work, such as calling up old or unfit men, or an undue proportion of men, to drill, is a waste of labour; a waste of the force essential for the prosecution of the war.

Yet it is said that the nation will not forget the part that labour is playing in the war, just as if it were possible for one to play any part in the war without doing some sort of work. If some of those who did not earn their own living before the war, but were simply preying upon the working class as social parasites, have abandoned their idle ways and are now "doing their bit" in any useful capacity, they are entitled to rank as workers so long as they continue to serve. But it is only as workers that they can play any part in the prosecution of the war.

If the rich idler who in the past wasted annually in luxuries and frivolities the labour of hundreds of other men now lends nearly all his income to the State,

he is not really doing anything at all. He is simply wasting less of other men's labour than he formerly did. It is the men whose labour he previously wasted that are now doing something for the State. But what a deplorable state of things that some men are in a position to command for their private ends the labour of so many others, thus sapping the strength of the nation! On the other hand, when a man who earns his income pays taxes or lends a part of his income to the State he, to that extent, is devoting his labour to the service of the State. He is not receiving as much service as he renders. The difference is building up the strength of the State. But the idler, whatever he lends (of other men's labour) to the State, is still to the extent of his consumption of wealth, withdrawing labour from the support of the State.

The material of war is obtained from Nature, and she gives nothing on credit, nor even for money. The workers have to pay the real cost of the war in advance, because Nature demands this payment before she delivers the supplies. Then why does the nation have to go in debt to private individuals, who are non-workers in order to be able to carry on the war? One could easily understand if the nation's creditors were its own workers. But in that case, as the workers would have to pay the debt they might just as well give their labour to the State in the form of taxation as let the State have it in the form of loans. It would be no advantage to them for the State to be in debt to them if they had to find the means of paying the debt. But through the maladjustments of lawmakers nearly all the results of labour over that which is necessary to let the workers live and reproduce become the property of a privileged few; and the fact is that the great mass of the workers have not been able to lend much to the State, but the privileged class, having the economic power over labour, are in a position to lend to that extent the labour of others to the State; and they expect later on to receive as payment the control over more labour than they now release in the form of loans. At present the privileged class is predominant in the Councils of the State; hence the State has to borrow, rather than confiscate in the form of taxation, their power over labour. So when the war is over the workers who will have paid in advance its real cost by producing and using all the material and implements for waging it, will still be in debt to others for the work they themselves have done. That is to say, for all the work that they are doing now to prosecute the war they will have to do nearly as much again to pay for it. But if we had just social conditions, where the fruits of labour belonged to the workers, it would not be necessary for the State to borrow until there was danger of national exhaustion. The exhaustion of a nation at war is not caused through lack of money but through lack of labour, or of efficient labour, or through waste of labour, or through lack of land yielding required material, for labour cannot make anything without material. But when, through exhaustion, a nation is compelled to seek foreign assistance, although it may be agreed to pay back money, it is not money that is obtained or required, but war material or necessities of life. And it is commodities, not money, that will be sent back to cancel the debt.

If the war lasts for two or three years more and the National Debt continues to increase as it is increasing at present, the amount will be enormous. And when the workers get free and the soldiers return to ordinary work and they realize that the result of their labour will be taken to pay others for the work they themselves have done in the war, they will begin to think furiously.

The question will not be whether they should be paying home or foreign creditors, but why they should have to pay at all.

If our statesmen have sufficient knowledge and wisdom to appropriate in taxation the value of land which is not due to anything done by the landholder, but which arises from the needs and activities of the community, and are thus able to lighten the burdens on labour, trade and industry, it would open up land of all sorts to employment of labour, increase production of all kinds, and reduce prices. It is the most that can be done to make the situation tolerable during the years of recuperation. But if, under pressure of the selfish few, they impose taxation that will maintain the burdens on labour, obstruct trade or cripple industry we may have a state of things worse than the war—anarchy and destruction. Yours respectfully,

J. H. MCGUIGAN.

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG.

THE PROGRAMME.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Hong Kong War Charities Association, over which H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) presided, the programme for "Our Day" in Hongkong was outlined.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Chairman of the Committee, gave a lengthy résumé of the activities of the Association during the past year. He said that since the last meeting of the General Committee, held at the beginning of January last year, the Executive Committee had to report the distribution of a large amount of money under the discretion which was given to them by the General Committee. And the principle under which the Committee had made those distributions had been that they should be as wide as possible to cover all the useful objects that they could find, and to help, specially, those funds which were doing the most immediate good. There would be funds which would deal with certain matters after the war, but these would be dealt with later. Since the fund was started in January last year the Committee had distributed more than £45,000, details of which had been published from time to time in the newspapers. Dealing with the principal items of expenditure, the Hon. Mr. Sharp said the first was the Ladies' Working Parties in Hongkong, which were all organised as a local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in England. That, of course, was the first charge on their fund, and it was the chief item in their expenditure, as well as, probably, the foremost in general interest here, as it was war work which was being actually done in the Colony. During the present year that work had very much increased in amount and cost. Last January the expenditure on materials was about \$3,000 per month, and to-day it was \$8,000 monthly. Great quantities of goods had been made and sent to England, Mesopotamia, Egypt, France and elsewhere, and the shipping firms and companies in Hongkong had given most generous help in the matter, though they were not allowed to acknowledge that help by name, much as they would like to do. The next item was the Royal Flying Corps Hospital in London. That hospital was, of course, doing excellent work amongst the airmen, and the Committee had undertaken, in connection with the hospital, to subscribe for the duration of the war £200 per month for a ward which was called the Hongkong Ward, and there was a tablet in the ward announcing this. They also gave, although they were not under an absolute promise to continue it, a further £1,000 per year to the general funds of that hospital, making a total of \$3,400 per year to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital. The third item was the Prisoners of War Fund. They had sent a large amount to that fund, and were sending parcels of food to British prisoners in Germany. During the present year they had sent over \$3,700 to that fund, and it was, perhaps, one of the most useful funds in the list. They now worked entirely through the central organisation in London, which, as a matter of fact, allocated the regiment for them, so as to prevent overlapping on the one hand or omission on the other, and their parcels went to particular men in the selected regiments, and those men sent postcards in acknowledgment. Mr. Hallifax had drawn up a list of these postcards. On the postcards was a space for the men to fill in to show what they specially wanted in the future, and he believed that the cards always said that the men wanted either cigarettes, tobacco or soap. (Laughter.) They understood that about 80 or 90 per cent. of the parcels reached the men in good condition, and the small percentage which did not arrive were not actually lost, but were delayed because of the movement of the addressee from one camp in Germany to another, and the parcels followed them about. Substantially speaking, the parcels seemed to arrive regularly. They were now helping about 150 prisoners of war in Germany. Their Own Red Cross Fund they now left to the annual effort on "Our Day," except for special ear-marked subscriptions. The specially ear-marked subscriptions this year amounted to about \$2,000. Last year "Our Day" realised about \$5,000, and they hoped this year to realise very much more. The French Red Cross was added to their list for the first time this year, with the unanimous approval of the

General Committee and, he thought, everybody else. The special need for funds for the French Red Cross was due to the enormous number of French soldiers whom, since the outbreak of war, had been engaged in it, and the consequent great number of their wounded. The fund appeared to be most economically distributed by the French Red Cross. They had given this year \$2,000 to the French Red Cross, and another sum, £500, had been given to a particular French Red Cross hospital at Harleux, where a lady who had resided in Hongkong for many years was working. The next item of expenditure was Relief to the Inhabitants of the Liberated Districts of France, in consequence of the appeal of the French Council last April when the Germans were driven out of those districts. It was an object commanding world-wide sympathy and help, and they had given £1,000. The next item was the St. Dunstan's Hostel, started by Sir Arthur Pearson for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war, and which was one of the most useful institutions evolved during the war, in which blind men were taught trades so as to earn their own living. They had given £4,000 this year to the hostel, which had been most gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Harston, when at home, visited the hostel, and he had many pleasant things said to him about Hongkong, and he was also very much impressed with the work and the lines on which the place was run. The next item was the Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops, which was a similar scheme to the last, disabled, not blind, men being taught trades and how to earn their own living. To that fund they had given £1,500 this year. To the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund £1,800 had been allocated. Hongkong had now given five bars. The Daily Press collected money for one and part of the money for another, and the remainder of the money had been paid out of the general funds of the War Charities. The last three huts had been built in Baghdad, Switzerland, and one in England. There were many other useful objects in the list, many of which required no special comment. The Star and Garter hospital subscription had now concluded. Their expenditure, on that had amounted to about £2,000 or a little over, and they had built and equipped and permanently endowed one ward at that cost. A tablet recording Hongkong's gift was to be put up in the ward. The next heading was the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, which was a small hospital laying itself out for the sailors of the merchant marine and for mine-sweepers. That hospital had been strongly recommended by their London representatives, Mr. Murray Stewart and the late Dr. Atkinson, whose help had been invaluable and whose loss was a very great one to them. A tablet recording Hongkong's gift had been placed in the hospital. To Dr. Barnardo's Homes they gave £1,100, and to the Belgian Relief Fund £500. The interest in connection with the latter fund was that it had now been taken over by America, and the Americans had assumed all obligations with regard to Belgium relief, so they were not sending a further contribution to that fund. There was only one other heading to which it was necessary to refer, and that was the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. They had sent only a small money contribution to that fund because it was not really money which was needed. Field glasses and telescopes were wanted, because the trade could not keep pace with the country's demands. A great many field glasses and telescopes had already been sent from Hongkong, but Mr. Hallifax would be glad to have many more; but he would like it to be known that ordinary opera glasses were not used for the purpose. There was one other item of the fund to which he would like to refer, and that was the desire on the part of the London representatives to assist the many smaller war organisations of which they were in a better position to get particulars than they were in Hongkong. During this year the Committee had placed \$3,500 in their hands, which had been very carefully distributed. The money went to societies which supplied surgical instruments, artificial limbs, and to general relief funds. The Executive Committee also suggested that it would be more convenient to the General Committee, as well as to themselves, if the General Committee would entrust them with a general discretion as to the allocating of funds. They had almost given the Executive Committee that discretion already. They had a general discretion with regard to all the objects on the list, and, after two years' working, it was not likely that they would run contrary to the list, but from time to time

there was a sudden need. This had happened in the past, and it was impossible to call a general meeting at once, and they had to communicate with every member of the General Committee individually. Therefore the Executive Committee asked the General Committee to give them the discretion asked for, which was very little beyond the discretion which they already possessed, in order that they would be able to deal with the necessity when it arose. If the members of the General Committee ever desired any particular object added to the list they should let Mr. Hallifax know, and, if necessary, the matter would be referred to the London representatives for enquiry. There was very little to say about the receipts. The total receipts, since the fund was started, totalled over half a million dollars. This year they totalled a little over \$300,000, including the splendid contribution which Sir Paul Chater was instrumental in helping to collect from the local firms and companies, of about \$140,000, and also including St. George's Day, \$33,000. The present balance in London was practically nil, about £250. They had at the moment a considerable balance in Hongkong, \$35,000, which was mainly due to the large Chinese subscription which had been received of over \$40,000. Most of the Hongkong balance would be remitted to London in a few days, and the local fund would again be in need of replenishment. Regarding monthly subscriptions, the Hon. Mr. Sharp said that they formed, of course, the most valuable form of income from the Committee's point of view, as they gave them a set and assured basis to work on. At the time of the last meeting the monthly subscriptions averaged about \$2,500 per month, and they now averaged about \$3,500. It would be seen that the monthly subscriptions only covered half the cost of their working parties. He thought the distinct advantage to the Committee of having these monthly subscriptions would be realised by the general public, and that it would also be realised that the chief obstacles to the monthly subscriptions was the spasmodic calls it was necessary to make to make up the fund. There was always a lull in the monthly subscriptions after such calls had been made. Some of the other calls, like Our Day, were, of course, necessary and general throughout the Empire, but the more the Colony had of such calls the more their monthly subscriptions, which they would like to be the backbone of their revenue, must suffer.

The Governor then remarked that arising out of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Sharp, he would like to move from the chair. "That it be resolved that the Executive Committee be generally authorised to make allocations from the general fund to any objects, in their discretion." His Excellency added that the resolution was a wide one, but it would facilitate the work and save time in dealing with such occasions as had been mentioned.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried. The Governor went on to say that there were one or two points, which, in addition to those covered by Mr. Sharp, he would like to mention. First of all, they all deplored the loss of Dr. Atkinson, one of their representatives in London. He did most valuable work for them. They did not propose to fill his place, because Mr. Murray Stewart had very generously offered to do the work alone. He trusted that that arrangement would be satisfactory to them. The proper steps had been taken to officially communicate with Mrs. Atkinson, expressing the deep regret they all felt at hearing of the death of her husband, and their valued appreciation of the work he did for them. As had been notified in the Press, this year the Lady May Rose Fund was being continued, although unhappily Lady May would not be in the Colony on the occasion of Our Day; she would not be in the Colony until nearly the close of the year. And, in this connection he would like to mention that it was very important that all letters concerning the fund should be addressed Rose Fund. The actual work had been undertaken by Mrs. Stedman, and it was being done at Government House. If the envelopes were addressed in the way he had mentioned it would facilitate the work very much. Turning to Our Day, His Excellency said that the programme would be something of this nature. In the afternoon they would hold a form of entertainment which was peculiarly dear to the Chinese mind, of

recent years, that was a tea party or conversations. They would also be charmed with the strains of the best band in the Colony, and there would also be the important drawing of the War Bonds. The Red Cross competitions they had last year would be proceeded with simultaneously. He wanted to say one word about the War Bonds. He wanted everybody to remember that every dollar subscribed was going to war funds. Sixty per cent. of the subscriptions would be devoted to prizes, and the prizes would take the form of war bonds. The remaining 40 per cent. would go to the fund for Our Day, that was the Red Cross fund. Not one cent would go to any other purpose. Therefore, the drawing of those bonds, differed from that obnoxious method of gambling called a lottery, and nobody need be in the least afraid of bringing himself or herself within the clutches of the law. It was not a lottery in the term in which lottery was used; it was a drawing of war bonds. The very fact that the Governor of the Colony had lent his sanction to the scheme ought to be enough to satisfy the most cautious mind. Then, in the evening, the public gardens, which so lend themselves to illumination, would be illuminated, and again the jaded senses would be soothed with sweet music. On that occasion they would also have the opportunity of displaying in Hongkong for the first time two quite new films, which were being sent to them from Shanghai. He had no doubt that they would prove a very great attraction. In conclusion His Excellency said he felt sure that the coming Our Day would be a worthy attempt on the part of the Colony to assist the depleted exchequer of the United States. He was also reminded that their Chinese friends were holding a phenomenal theatrical display, which was going on for a whole week without intermission—(laughter)—at any rate with only such intermission as would enable the jaded actors to refresh the inner man. (Laughter.) No doubt that phenomenal effort would largely benefit their funds, also. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald then remarked that he was exceedingly sorry to appear the only captious person present. He supposed that those who were in the drawing of the bonds would personally profit. They were war bonds, but still they were prizes which would benefit those who were lucky enough, or unlucky enough, to win them. If that was so, and he was sorry he was such a disagreeable person—he was afraid he would have to dissociate himself from it. He had his reasons, they were personal reasons, and convictions for so doing. He did not suppose for one moment that he was the only right-thinking person in the room, but he could not allow that to pass without just expressing his dissent and asking to be relieved of his services on the sub-committee which was arranging for it. He was very sorry, but he found himself forced to do so.

The Governor said they would be sorry to lose the services of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, which had been by no means small. They quite appreciated his personal views in the matter, and all he could say was that in the special circumstances they were extremely sorry to have to differ from him. He understood that the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald did not wish to withdraw from the General Committee.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald—No, Sir. I should be very sorry to. This is only a passing incident, and anything I can do for war charities I shall be always pleased to do.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

The prospectus of the draw for the War Bonds is as follows:—

The tickets will be \$5 each, and the prizes will be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1916. In order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan will be given as prizes and an equivalent amount reinvested in new British War Loan Stock by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to replace the Hongkong Government War Loan Bonds at present held by them. Of the total amount subscribed, sixty per cent. will be distributed in prizes and the remaining forty per cent. will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

The minimum amount of the subscriptions and prizes will be as follows:—
First Prize \$15,000
Second Prize 5,000
Third Prize 2,000
Ten prizes of \$500 each 5,000
Thirty prizes of \$100 each 3,000

Distributed in prizes \$30,000
Leaving for the Red Cross Fund \$20,000
Total \$50,000

Should the value of the tickets sold exceed \$50,000, the first, second and third prizes will be increased proportionately, and the smaller prizes will be increased in number and amount at the discretion of the Committee, so that sixty per cent. of the surplus will be added to the prizes and forty per cent. will be added to the contribution to the Red Cross Fund. The drawing will be in public. The sale of tickets will close at midnight on Tuesday, 16th October, 1917. No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw any other prize. Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee, whose decision shall be final.

INTIMATIONS

SLEEPING SUITS

IN LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 AND \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$5.00 TO \$7.50 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.50 TO \$8.50 PER SUIT.

WHITE AERTEX CELLULAR

BEST MAKE \$4.75 PER SUIT.

SMART DESIGNS IN VIYELLA, TAFFETA, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

Lager Beer brewed.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[467-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART AUTUMN
MILLINERY.

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED

VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.

BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

CANNESWAY BAY.

THE REVEREND MOTHER Superior of the French Convent begs to inform the Public and all kind friends of the Convent that from the 1st of October next there will be an Exhibition and Sale of Work every day at the Convent.

A large quantity of useful Articles suitable for Christmas Presents, including Underwear, Children's Frocks, etc., may be had at Moderate Prices.

The REVEREND MOTHER hopes that all kind friends will patronize the Work of the Poor Chinese Orphans and thus help the Sisters to continue their Charitable Works.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

DISPLAY OF CHINESE FIREWORKS

at

HAPPY RETREAT,

TO NIGHT (TUESDAY), 25th inst.

From 8 to 10.30 P.M.

Admission \$1.

Children Half-Price.

Trams take you to the gate.

[1064]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has This Day been REMOVED to No. 27, WYNDHAM STREET.

N. MOHAMEDALLY.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1067]

C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., LONDON.

(Bowring & Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export department (Produce, General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving full details and credentials.

[1049]

WANTED.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with Partial Board, from October 1st, on one of the upper levels or the Peak. Reply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1068]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[158]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary	Area (Approximate)	Containing	Area (Approximate)	Usual Price
Regd. No.	Locality	Feet	Feet	Feet	
100	150	83	83	13,200	152,720
				about	

[1065]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated 18th February, 1912—Annual Crown Rent \$1600—Area 100,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON,

Secretary. [1056]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STEELING from the BOARD OF TRADE LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,

Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [958]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

C. H. GALE,

P. W. Dept.

[1054]

JUST RECEIVED: FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GBACA & CO.

No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong.

[782]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

TAM MANAGER,

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,

45, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and

Wongachong Road.

HOUSES on Shamson Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[941]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, XIX of 1916, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 8 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke house (24' x 30'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earthen floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (38' x 10'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 23 latex pails and over 8,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate.)

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced on the subject.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,

Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,

SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,

28th June, 1917. [813]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

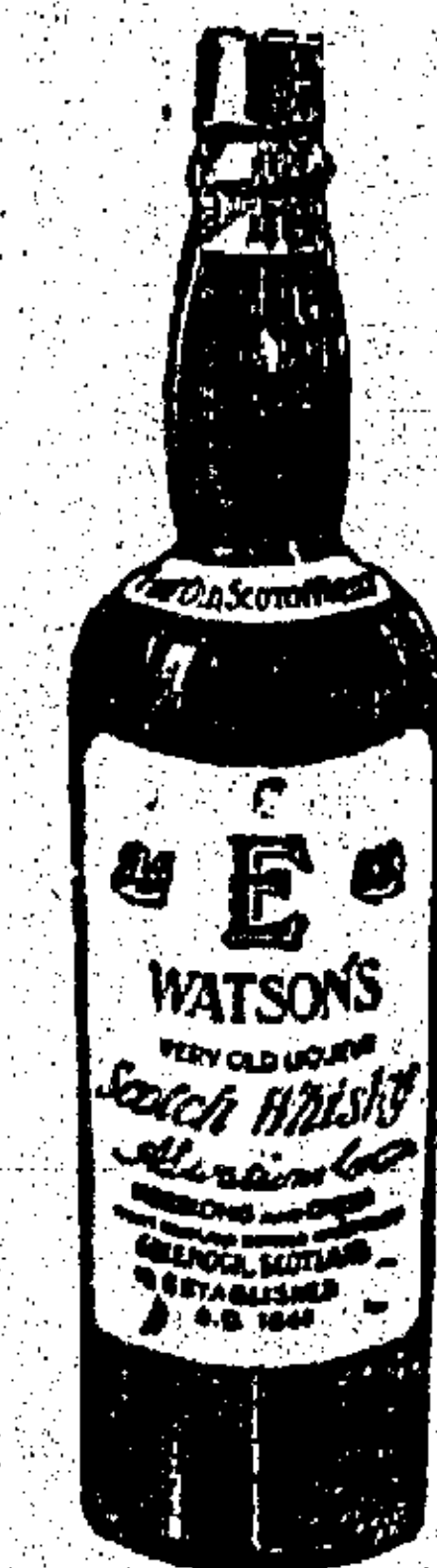
PRICE \$5 CASE.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or

Local Bookellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED.

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG. [12]

BIRTH.

CLARK.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 24th September, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. CLARK, a son. [1072]

DEATHS.

GAGE.—At Lake Louise, B.C., on August 3rd, on his way to his home in Connecticut, ROBERTSON GAGE, son of the Rev. and Mrs. BROWNELL GAGE, of the Yale Mission, Changsha, age ten years.

GREEN.—At Shanghai, on September 17th, MADAME MARTIN GREEN, dearly beloved wife of Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Chief Engineer of the French Municipal Council Shanghai.

VERNON.—Killed in action at the front, on the 16th September, 1917, Lieut. T. C. VERNON, R.N., Wing Commander R.N. Air Service, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. V. VERNON, late of Hongkong.—Shanghai papers please copy. [1073]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, O.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The position in the south and south-western provinces of China has improved considerably of late. There are clear indications now that the south-western provinces have realized the futility of opposing the authority of the Central Government.

The struggle which has been going on for some months in Szechuan was the hub around which revolved the smaller factional fights in that part of the country. Happily, this is now practically at an end. The chief cause of the trouble was the invasion of the province by the Yunnanese for the purpose of dominating it and enriching their own impoverished province at its expense.

These two provinces, which join each other, are antipodal in regard to wealth. Yunnan, enclosed by bleak and rocky mountains, has never been able to sustain its people and has had to ask continually for grants from the Central Government.

Szechuan, on the other hand, is extremely fertile and, although its resources have been hardly scratched, has always been able to remit with ease the amounts due

to the Government. Since the late General Tsai Ao marched the Yunnan troops into the province when he commenced his campaign against YUAN SHIH-KAI's monarchy scheme the people of Szechuan have always suspected their neighbours of coveting a part of their territory, and this suspicion has been strengthened by the refusal of the Yunnan troops to withdraw. The result, has been considerable disorder.

Advantage was taken of the restoration of the Monarchy by CHANG HSUN and, again, of its overthrow by TIAN CHI-JUI to make further advances into Szechuan. The difficulties of the situation were increased by several of the Szechuan Generals opposing TIAN CHI-JUI and, for the time being, making common cause with the Yunnanese.

When, however, the Yunnanese attempted to march on Chengtu these generals broke from them and joined the forces of the Government. Then, further friction arose on account of the various military commanders striving more for their own advancement than for the peace of the province. The Government finally removed a number of them and opened negotiations with TIAN CHI-JUI, the Governor of Yunnan. Previous to the declaration of war on Germany, this official had shown sympathy with Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and his followers, but the appeal of the Government for unity throughout the country, combined with the manner in which the Powers "cold-shouldered" SUN YAT-SEN, seems to have prevented him from joining them outright and to have led him to think that, for the good of the province which he has controlled so long, an attempt should be made to come to terms with the Central Authorities.

Originally, he was in favour of the retention of LI YUAN-HUNG as President and the recall of the defunct Parliament. Now, he asserts that he is not opposed to the establishment of the National Council provided the elections for a new Parliament take place before the next Presidential election. The Government having agreed to this, he has promised to support it and has now withdrawn nearly all the Yunnan troops from Szechuan, much to the delight of the Szechuanese.

By taking this course TIAN CHI-JUI shows most decidedly that he does not intend to associate himself in any way with the new Canton Government, and, as the majority of the old officials like WU TING-FANG, SUN HUNG-YI, and others have declined the posts to which they have been appointed by those members of the defunct Parliament who now form the Canton Assembly, the whole movement seems destined to fizzle out.

Both in the Legation Quarter and in high official circles in Peking Dr. SUN YAT-SEN's latest move is regarded as a joke. An amusing feature of it is that the Canton Assembly, which terms itself a military government, is not composed wholly of members of the old Parliament, for, when it was ascertained that so few members would come to Canton to take part in the new Parliamentary burlesque, several of SUN YAT-SEN's followers took it upon themselves to represent various absentees without any authority to do so.

While this comedy is proceeding, delegates from Peking are endeavouring to arrange terms of settlement. General LUK WING-TING, who has been careful to avoid compromising himself with either party, is reported to have declared his readiness to cancel the independence of the two Kwangs, of which he is Inspector-General, on condition that a new Parliament is convened and that he is appointed Vice-President.

At the present moment both sides are paying court to him. The Central Government has promised respectful attention to his views, and is consulting him as to its actions, while the Canton Assembly is lauding him with gifts and congratulations in honour of his birthday.

There will be an exhibition and sale of work at the French Convent, commencing on October 1st.

During the week ending September 22nd, three Chinese cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony, of which two proved fatal.

Japan holds the record for paying the highest price per ton for a steamer. The Moji Shosen has contracted for the purchase of a 1,000-ton steamer now building, paying Y1,000 per ton.

The welcome announcement has been made (says the Changsha correspondent of the Y.C. Daily News) that a company of Singapore Chinese have come to an agreement with the authorities to open up mining work inside the provinces of Hunan. They have brought \$2,000,000 into the depleted treasury.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Sir Ellis Kadoorie \$800
Mrs. E. M. Stubb 200
..... 100
\$900

The charming embroidered pictures now on view in the window of Messrs. Komor & Komor's shop, Des Vaux Road, are being raffled for "Our Day." Tickets \$5 each.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THEFT.

When a Chinese was charged with the theft of a water-smoking pipe, it was stated that he had a record of convictions against him, and Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

A constable saw a Chinese carrying a quantity of old iron in Yaumati, and, when he approached the man, the latter offered him a bribe of 90 cents to say nothing about the affair, and thus gave himself away.

Mr. Wood passed sentence of 21 days' hard labour for offering a bribe, and ten days' hard labour for unlawful possession of the iron.

NOTHING TO EAT.

A Chinese painter pleaded guilty to purse snatching, putting forward as his excuse that he had nothing to eat, and he also had to support his mother. It was stated that the complainant was walking along Connaught Road Central on Sunday afternoon when he suddenly felt his pocket "become light." He turned sharply around and saw the defendant with the purse in his hand, and held on to him until a policeman arrived.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed.

IRON BARS AND BAMBOO POLES.

In the small hours of Sunday morning a gang of night-soil coolies sat down for a quiet game of cards. Suddenly, something went wrong, high words were used, and then came a free fight in which iron bars and bamboo poles were used. Some Indian constables arrived on the scene, and, as Inspector Bristol explained to Mr. Dyer Ball, the police arrived just in time to prevent the coolies damaging themselves seriously. One of the men sustained a scalp wound.

Each of the defendants was fined \$3, and they were all bound over to keep the peace.

RICSHA COOLIE AND HIS FARE.

Three Chinese engaged rishas to convey them from Yaumati to the Star Ferry Pier. One of the men had \$300 in ten cent pieces in his possession, but after he had paid off the coolies he found that the \$200 was missing. The police were informed and, in due course, the coolie who had driven the man who had lost the \$200 was apprehended, and the money was found concealed under the seat-board of the risha.

When the coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft, Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend the coolie, and, upon his application, a remand was granted; bail being fixed at \$500.

OFFICE COOLIE'S ESCAPE.

An office coolie formerly in the employ of Mr. C. E. Richardson, of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., was charged with the theft of some brass curios and a Corona typewriter, the property of Mr. Richardson, and also with the theft of two gold rings from a Chinese goldsmith of Queen's Road East.

It was stated that the coolie left Mr. Richardson's employ a few days ago, and, before he left, he took the office key with him. He obtained the gold rings by stating that they were for Mr. Richardson's coronation.

The coolie admitted the charges, and was sentenced on the first charge to six months' hard labour, and, on the second, to six weeks' hard labour.

THEATRE RUSHERS.

The ticket collector at the Ko Shing theatre was charged with assaulting another Chinese, by striking him on the head with a large wooden pipe. The complainant had his head heavily bandaged.

Inspector Brazil said that on Saturday evening a gang of six or seven roughs tried to rush the theatre entrance, and it was alleged by the complainant that the ticket collector struck him on the head with the pipe. The man had a scalp wound, but it was not serious. Apparently he had tried to get in without payment.

Answering Inspector Brazil, the complainant denied that he lived with a gang of idlers, but admitted that he had recently been arrested by the police, along with some of his idle friends.

Inspector Brazil remarked that there was not much doubt but what the complainant went into the theatre, saw "something good," and then went out to get some of his friends to assist him in bringing off a coup.

The ticket collector also said that the complainant was a pickpocket, and that was why he would not allow him to go into the theatre.

THE WAR.

PEACE MANŒUVRES.

SOME STRIKING COMMENTS.
EFFECTS OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE
MORE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE BRITISH CAPTURES.

GERMAN STORM TROOPS
SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed storm troops, north-eastward of Langemarck this morning, taking 25 prisoners. English rifle regiments then attacked and captured, after sharp fighting, a further portion of the defences in this neighbourhood, and a number of prisoners.

The organisation of the newly-captured positions on the rest of the battlefield is proceeding.

We repulsed an attack eastward of Villers.

Three thousand two hundred and forty-three, including eighty officers, have been taken prisoners on the Ypres battlefield since the commencement of the attack on the 20th.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 134 bombs on billets, hutments and aerodromes, and three tons at night-time on Roulers, Menin and Wevelre railway stations. The enemy dropped a few bombs at mid-day, with little damage. We brought down four and drove down five enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY AEROPLANES OVER DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that while the King of the Belgians, who with President Poincaré and General Petain, was visiting Verdun reviewing this morning close to a fortress a number of regiments, which distinguished themselves in the August battle, a couple of German aeroplanes arrived close to the review ground, French machines, circling over the troops, instantly attack the intruders, who fled at full speed. The French aeroplanes pursued and brought down an enemy machine close to the review ground.

The Boches have been persistently bombarding Verdun with heavy shells for some days past.

THE BRITISH BARRAGE.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The Times, commenting on the demoralising effect of the British barrages in the Menin battle, says:—During the fighting on the 20th and 21st not a single German officer was found in the first and second enemy lines.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A French communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans last night attacked in the region of Maison de Champagne. A pipette fire broke up the attack before it reached our lines. Eleven German aeroplanes were destroyed. Our airmen heavily bombed munition depots, factories and railway stations, including Staden, Roulers and Cortemarck.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed strong attacks south-east of St. Julien, and drove out the English who penetrated our trenches south-east of Arras.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN COUNTER EFFORTS IN
VAIN.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that the situation has not changed upon the new front created by Thursday's great victory. That is most satisfactory news and means that the Germans costly efforts have been in vain. What we have we hold, though the guns roared, the earth shuddering with the intensity all night. But for every tramp of a German shell there were at least half-a-dozen blasts of British gunfire.

One now begins to hear something regarding the features of the battle from participants. It consisted entirely of open fighting on our side against concealed fighting on the part of the enemy. Apart from the admirable staff work, which co-ordinated all infantry movements and artillery work, there was little of a distinctive tactical character.

The infantry had to attack visible positions and to deal with heretofore undisclosed ones as they went forward. The initiative of the regimental officers was one of the great contributory causes of the success, and the occasional opportunities for the display of tactical genius were always most ably grasped.

The Australians are in extraordinarily high spirits over their success. They had anticipated very much higher casualties than they suffered, knowing full well the tough task set them. It is no more figure of speech to say that those splendid fellows are thirsting to be at the Hun's again. It is literal truth, as expressed in terms of unmistakable sincerity, in every platoon that one comes across. What can the Germans hope to do as man to man against such troops. The almost ghastly pallor of the German prisoners appears to indicate that short rations are doing their work in the army. The demeanour of practically all the officers strikingly illustrates the changed spirit of the enemy and their attitude is that of men who have lost all confidence in the future. As usual, prisoners belonging to different arms are indulging in mutual recriminations, while all unite in deriding the German airmen.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A French communiqué states:—The artillery struggle was somewhat violent in the region of Hurlbise, the left bank of the Meuse, and North of Hill 304.

GOOD WORK BY SCOTTISH TROOPS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Glasgow troops carried out a successful raid last night, north-east of Gouzeau Court. They inflicted many casualties and destroyed dug-outs. There was considerable hostile artillery firing last night in the Ypres sector.

OSTEND BOMBARDED.

ENGLISH MONITOR IN ACTION.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A German wireless official message states:—An English monitor bombarded Ostend and struck the cathedral. Seven people were killed and twenty-four wounded. They were all Belgians. Our coastal batteries drove off the monitor.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY PRESSED BACK.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We pressed back enemy advanced guards in the region of Rudna, in the direction of Riga. The Roumanians repelled attacks in the region of Munchel.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAID.

LONDON, September 23rd.

An Admiralty announcement states:—Naval aircraft on Friday night bombed Thourout and Cortemarck railway stations, causing fires. They also bombed Ostend Docks on Saturday. All the machines returned.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank a British destroyer at the approach of the Channel. There were fifty survivors.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING NEAR SERES.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A British official message from Salonika states:—We expelled a detachment at Kumi to the north-west of Seres.

FRENCH RAID.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—A French detachment, co-operating with Essad Albanians, successfully raided Skambi Valley and took prisoner 442 Austrians, who lost heavily.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY AND PEACE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER COM-
MENTS.

LONDON, September 24th.

The Daily News says the Kaiser's reply is a renunciation of Militarism, but there is no evidence that the disavowal is sincere. Hence, peace was no nearer. The Kaiser's pacific protestations are hypocritical humbug.

The Morning Post says:—The Kaiser apparently regards the Pope as a person of weak intellect, or an amiable philanthropist who is readily gratified by unctuous phrases. There is no alternative but to continue the war to the utmost. The reiteration of the demand for freedom of the seas means that Germany wants to reduce the British Fleet to insignificance, and to control the Baltic and the Black Sea.

The Daily Telegraph says:—The Central Powers wish to drive a bargain based on their robberies and so-called successes. It is impossible for the Allies to move a step in the direction of peace till Germany realises that she must meet the Allies more than half-way.

EARLIER CABLES.

TRAIN COLLISION IN SPAIN

MADRID, September 23rd.

The collision of a mail train has resulted in 13 being killed and 37 injured.

FOOD CONTROLLER FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, September 23rd.

The Premier has had an audience with the King regarding the food supply, at which it was decided to appoint a Food Controller.

NEW YARD MOLE AT BREST.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The local authorities at Brest are proceeding with the construction of a 250 yard mole, capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

COMMENT ON THE GERMAN
REPLY.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The following statement has been made to Reuter from a competent source:—"It seems hardly necessary, especially in view of President Wilson's reply to the Pope, to comment at length on the German reply, but it may be pointed out that it contains not one single word regarding restoration and reparation. Recent history, especially the correspondence between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar, published a few days ago, forms an interesting commentary on the Kaiser's contention that the preservation of peace has been his principal task. The sympathy expressed by Germany with the moral power of right comes well from a power with such a bloodstained record."

The Press Association understands that the German reply to the Pope will not accelerate the British reply, but, on the contrary, may have exactly an opposite effect.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The Evening News says that the Kaiser's hypocritical clap trap shows the Peckentian ruler at his best.

The Star says:—"The word 'preparation' still sticks in the Kaiser's throat. The Allies cannot regard this as a satisfactory basis for a negotiation of peace."

The Evening Standard states that the Kaiser wants a German peace, but a satisfactory peace is unattainable by exchanging vague window notes, but by constant pressure.

The Westminster Gazette replies that it does not take us far towards the goal which President Wilson assigned, before peace was possible, but it is most significant that Germany and Austria should agree on the principal of disarmament and arbitration.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"A document which does not mention Belgium and other explicit objects for which the Allies are fighting, cannot divert them for one moment from their own measures to restore peace."

The Globe remarks:—"Not the Pope but Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig will hasten peace."

The Observer says:—Germany is trying to entangle action to finish the war.

The Sunday Times remarks that the Central Empires are at length completely mastered in the field, and urge disarmament because they apprehend starvation, revolution and anarchy.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Telegraph states that the Austro-German reply is merely another attempt to mislead and disarm their opponents.

The Handelsblad says the Allies are not likely to negotiate since Belgium is not mentioned.

The Het Volk expresses the opinion that it is useless to base expectations on the German Note because it is not known what the Germans will surrender of the conquered territory, nor what the conditions are.

The Tijd is delighted at the German Note because it does not blow triumphant fanfares, but admits it has deficiencies.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspaper Liberté observes that the game of chicanery continues.

The Temps says:—"The reservations for quibbling make pacific professions valueless."

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says the Epoca states that the German reply is vague and indefinite and that it does not bring peace a foot nearer.

GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 23rd.

The Berlin newspapers dwell in dignified language on the German reply, declaring that it avoids every word that could wound her opponents. The reply breathes a new spirit that creates a new situation, but pan-Germans condemn the references to disarmament and arbitration as precarious.

THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, September 23rd.

Official circles are of the opinion that the Austro-German replies to the Pope contain nothing that can in any way alter the position of the United States as outlined in President Wilson's reply.

ITALIAN VIEW.

ROME, September 23rd.

The Austro-German replies have not disillusioned the Vatican because the statement of intentions is less specific than those of the Pope himself. Italian political circles regard the insistence of naval armaments and liberty of the seas as a direct challenge to Great Britain.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY ANOTHER NOTE.

BUENOS AIRES, September 23rd.

The Argentine Note to Germany, although it fixes a time limit, has the same effect as an ultimatum, for the country will not permit temporising. The Government, not yet having received a satisfactory note on the subject of the Luxburg affair, has sent another demanding a complete disavowal of Count Luxburg and a confirmation of the promise in respect to Argentine ships. The Foreign Minister declared in the Chamber that if the reply is unsatisfactory the Government is resolved to take the most extreme measures. "If necessary we shall send out soldiers." (Loud applause.)

LATER.

It is officially stated that Germany has given satisfaction.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

BUENOS AIRES, September 23rd.

The German Note, which was signed by Herr Kuehlmann, was communicated to the Chamber at the moment when the latter was about to vote in favour of a rupture. It states that Germany exceedingly regrets the Luxburg affair and absolutely disapproves of the views which are his (Count Luxburg's) personal ideas. They will have no effect whatever on the decisions and promises of the German Government.

CHAMBER ADJOURNS.

BUENOS AIRES, September 23rd.

After a statement by the Foreign Minister on the negotiations with Germany, the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow, the proposal regarding a rupture with Germany not having been withdrawn.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Dutch telegrams indicate the resumption of the Belgian deportations, also the destruction of Belgian steelworks, including the famous Cockerill Works at Seraing-sur-Meuse.

NEW TEA SCHEME.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Food Controller announces that he is preparing a scheme for the purchase in India and Ceylon of all tea for export to the United Kingdom. The arrangements for the distribution of such tea in the United Kingdom are still being considered. There will be as little interference as possible with regular trade practices.

GERMAN MINING ACTIVITY TO BE CURBED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Dr. Addison, speaking at Huddersfield on post-war reconstruction, said that the Germans were very active in endeavouring to secure supplies of raw material throughout the world. They had even tried to acquire control of great mineral deposits in England during the war.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, September 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that railwaymen have decided on a general strike on Monday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Leicester Chantry Keppel.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The death is announced of Colonel Firebrace.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI
SAN PO."]

LI YUAN-HUNG.

SHANGHAI, September 24th.

The Government sent Wong Tah-sieh and Chang Kow-kan to ask Li Yuan-hung to return to Peking, but the latter has decided to remain at Tientsin.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

It is semi-officially stated that a reduction in the army has been decided upon owing to need of labour. The desirability of withdrawing men who are too old, or partially incapacitated from wounds, is being considered. A considerable reduction in allowances to soldiers and dependants is anticipated.

"CARRY ON."

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

The majority of the newspapers comment on the prevalence of peace rumours throughout Russia and declare thereabout that the Russians are firm in their determination to carry on the war. The Committee of National Defence, has issued an appeal to all citizens to concentrate on a successful finish. It is stated that the forthcoming Democratic Conference will be uncompromising regarding the peace proposals. The new democratic organ, *Russkaya Volia*, says that the present German conditions would create an immense Germany from Berlin to Bagdad and signify the defeat of the proletariat and the triumph of the Imperialists who are obtaining encouragement from Russia's military weakness. The pressing need, therefore, is to reinforce the Army's fighting capacity.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CABLE.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

M. Kereusky, who is at Headquarters, has instructed M. Terestchenko to undertake the reconstruction of the cable, which will probably be completed before the meeting of the Democratic Conference.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF'S SUCCESSOR.

PETROGRAD, September 23rd.

General Doukhonine, Chief of Staff on the Western Front, has succeeded General Alexieff.

INTERNED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Philip Alexius Laszlo De Lombar, H.R.B.A., R.S.P.P., has been interned, the reason for which is not stated.

HABITABLE DESERT.

HOW OUR TROOPS WORK IN SINAI.

"To regain the Sinai peninsula, the true frontier of Egypt," says Sir Archibald Murray in a despatch, "hundreds of miles of road and railway had been laid, filters, capable of supplying 1,500,000 gallons of water a day, and reservoirs had been installed, and tons of stone transported from distant quarries. Kantara had been transformed from a small canal village into an important railway and water terminus, with wharves, docks, and adequate lines of communication established between the advancing troops and their ever-receding base."

When El Arish was occupied on December 21st the erection of a pier was at once taken in hand, and in forty-eight hours the roadstead was cleared of mines and supply ships from Port Said began unloading. On December 24th stores for the further advance. Supplies were also hastened to El Arish by Camel Corps. Thirteen aeroplanes raided Magdhaba with effect.

Light and armoured cars "are the terrors of all ill-disposed in the Western Desert." Appreciation is expressed of the officers employed as King's Messengers. "The risks involved were not small, as is proved by the fact that one officer was drowned and another, when his ship was torpedoed, was forced to sink his despatches; nevertheless this duty has always been faithfully and efficiently performed."

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HOW SCIENCE MAY END WAR

POSSIBILITY OF CONSUMING ARMIES WITH HEAT RAYS.

Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of Wireless Telegraphy, in the course of an interview, said:

What forces might be utilized, you ask. It would seem big guns and high-power explosives had reached the limit of their development. What force that is more deadly than the colossal guns might be found?

Do you remember those battles written of in the Scriptures in which destructive fire descended from heaven and left the armies of the foe a mass of incinerated bones upon the battlefield? That picture of an army shrivelled in one consuming torrid blast has impressed the imagination of men for thousands of years. Yet the actual occurrence of such a "miracle" in the present war is not without the range of possibility. In the Biblical story it was produced by a supernatural agency. If such a victory by annihilation is to happen now it will be through the agency of science.

How might this be done? It is not impossible that some means and means covered of focussing and intensifying the rays of heat such as Archimedes did in ancient times. This is to some the most immediate and effective possibility. Imagine a terrific concentration of sun rays projected upon the German trenches. And in that withering blast, passing along like a shifting searchlight, the bodies of the Germans wither up; an army turned to cinders. A little smoke rising from the trenches. Silence of the enemy fire. Victory by the infliction of silent death. No one can say this is impossible. Some discovery in the use of powerful metal mirrors of high power lenses may make the projection of this heat-ray practicable. Let us consider how it may be employed otherwise.

Our enemy depends upon his ability to transport troops and munitions to the front. Through those "eyes of the enemy"—the aeroplane scouts—we discover the location of transport lines and the movement of troops. From the projecting station back of our lines a volume of heat rays will be flashed over the transport lines—and the trains, carrying food, will go up in a puff of smoke. Munitions will be destroyed in flame. These reserve troops which are being conveyed or are marching toward the front will meet death in a furnace-like blast before they have an opportunity to fight. By this means, too, we will wipe out the enemy's stores of munitions, and the very armies in retreat will be followed—as were the armies of the Biblical story by a fire from heaven which shall consume and destroy.

And as we follow the foe, we continue to wage a silent burning death. Reaching his borders, we shall assail him in his fortifications. Against that fire from heaven neither defences nor walls shall prevail. His cities will go up in smoke. And the end—victory. In such warfare the most scientific guns would become archaic. The "miracle" of thus using heat rays would put an end to this war, and all war.

Aside from the employment of heat rays, there is a possibility of discovering means of utilizing electricity as a wireless agent of warfare and destruction. The suggestion has been made that electricity might be employed to paralyze the foe. Or it may be projected to inflict death much as death is inflicted in an electric chair. This sudden, a group in the enemy trenches would experience a deadly shock. Their guns would fall from their hands and they would curl up in the grip of an invisible death. Death would carry along down the lines.

New troops would be rushed forward to take the places of the dead in the trenches, but as soon as they reached an invisible line they, too, would perish. No explosion of shells. Nothing visible. Only a vibrating death passing over the lines. In panic, these behind would flee. The survivors would retreat to the rear, and they would turn. But the power that carried a spasm of death through the trenches might follow the retreating forces. And they, in a convulsion, would be destroyed. So far no means of employing electricity to such an extent has been discovered. But it cannot be said that such a thing won't be done.

Electricity might be used in various ways. It may be possible to find some means whereby the guns of the enemy may be rendered ineffective. How this might be done I do not, of course, know. But one of these days some investigator may find a method of employing the electrical ray to destroy the weapons of the foe. Thus, when they attempted to use their heavy guns the highly complicated mechanism would not work. Mysteriously, strangely, the monstrous mortars would become inert. This might happen through some form of electrolysis. Or the energy directed might so interfere with the mechanism that the guns would not operate. On the same principle some means may be found of making the highly complicated shells as harmless as a baby's rattle. The enemy would then be without means of fighting.

What are the possibilities of employing rays which might disorganize our foes by affecting their emotions? We know that rays of colours are employed in the treatment of mental disorders. We know that some colour rays excite and others tranquilize the mind. Red is disturbing, while blue and green are restful. Colour rays cannot be employed at a distance, and up to the present electrical rays have not been found to affect the brain. But can we arbitrarily deny the possibility of directing a ray which will affect the brain at a distance? We can only say there is no limit to scientific discovery—that everything is possible.

Just as the X-ray was discovered and employed, scientists may discover other rays. There may be rays that could be employed to affect the brain and produce hysteria. Imagine the use of a ray of fear. An army, apparently securely entrenched, suddenly loses its morale. There is no gunfire. No troops emerge from the opposite first line trenches. Yet one day a soldier—one single soldier—drops his gun. He looks around, with white face, with fear—a nameless, inexplicable fear—in his eyes. The soldier next to him pauses irresolutely, then his gun drops from a nerveless hand. And so down the line. You have perhaps even a crowd give way to hysteria. You have

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ADVENTURES OF A TANK.

HELD UP BY MUD IN THE BATTLE OF MESSINES.

An interesting account of the doings of a "tank" in the Battle of Messines is given by a Manchester man, who writes:

"Our old 'bus behaved splendidly. We took shell-holes and trenches and craters as easily as you'd step over a gutter. Fritz spotted us, and gave us a good deal of attention. In fact we took a great deal of the barrage that would otherwise have gone to the infantry. However, we got well over Fritz's first and second lines untouched, and began to ascend a ridge where had evidently been one of the enemy's strong points. It is useless attempting to describe what that ground was like. There is just nothing on earth like ground that has been pounded over every square foot with every size and weight of shell—masses of twisted wire and staples, craters full of water that were once dug-outs, and nowhere the faintest sign of a trench."

"Well, we started up this ridge. We hadn't expected the water, having had no rain for so long, but the shells must have soaked up their water supply or something of the kind, and as we progressed we found every shell-hole and crater to be a little but mud of unknown depth. Anyway it was in this spot we met our Waterloo. The tractors wouldn't grip, and simply revolved while we began to sink. We have a contrivance known as a "ditching gear," and this had to be adjusted under heavy shell fire. Even then she wouldn't move, so we collected remains of Boche dug-outs lying about—six-foot timbers, half-trunks of trees—in the finding of which we jumped small shell-holes, disappeared altogether down large ones, negotiated tangled masses of barbed wire, and performed other considerable acrobatic feats—but they were simply pushed down in the mud and disappeared. All this time Fritz was making things a bit lively, and it was during these operations we had our first casualty—a mere surface wound and nothing of consequence. We were extremely lucky all through, and by all accounts we ought all to have been casualties several times over."

"After many vain attempts to get her out we saw our officer decided on a course of action. Anyway we finished by making the best of our way back, which we did without further damage, to find on arriving that there had been others in the same plight as ourselves. All the tanks have since been got out, and yesterday was spent in refitting and cleaning up."

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. H. M. Bestwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bragg, Mrs. Mary Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dean, Mr. F. A. Doty, Mrs. H. J. Duffy, Mr. Manuel V. de Dies, Mr. Thos. A. Early, Mr. K. A. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hersey, Mr. H. G. Hart, Mrs. M. Henry, Mr. L. O. Hibbard, Mr. J. C. Kyle, Mr. B. W. Kunz, Mr. J. L. Lichane, Mr. G. Lichane, Miss V. Lichane, Mr. G. B. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. R. M. Mangum, Mrs. W. W. O'Hara, Mr. A. M. Preston, Judge J. S. Powell, Mr. A. Powell, Miss M. Powell, Miss L. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond, Mr. F. C. Singliff, Rev. E. E. Silliman, Mr. W. R. Sether, Mr. A. J. de Souza, Mr. A. W. Searey, Mrs. H. P. Scott, Miss M. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tiffany, Mr. J. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Webster, Mr. F. Williams.

undoubtedly heard how an alarm of fire—perhaps baseless—will cause a factory mob to glut a hallway or exit and trample one another to death. Fear, like any contagion, spreads. So, if science could discover some ray which would peculiarly affect the brain and nerves, it might be possible to send an army scurrying precipitately away like a herd of frightened sheep.

Such a possibility is purely scientific. We feel through our nerves. The brain even registers impressions conveyed by the nerves of which the surface mind is not conscious. The nerves of some people are so acute, so sensitive, that they are accredited with the power of mind-reading. But this phenomenon is simply an ability to sense the nerve vibrations that come from another. Sometimes a sensation of joy comes over you, again an inexplicable fear. It may be that without realizing it you have nervously sensed joy or anxiety in another.

All physical life is vibration; all mental life is vibration. Mental vibration—or thought and emotion—is produced by physical vibration conveyed through the nerve senses. Now the feeling of joy or the feeling of sorrow, of confidence, fear, are but vibratory conditions. Confidence and repose may be explained as a tranquil state of the nerves. Panic-fear is a highly charged, excited vibration of the nerves. It is quite probable certain rays may be found in this vast storehouse, which is the universe, which, when projected, will set up such a vibration as will jar the nerves and upset all mental noise of those affected.

Therefore it is not fantastic to consider a soldier in an enemy trench suddenly giving way to a panic-rav, and all others in turn being suddenly plunged into a shaky, trembling excess of sheer terror. An army thus affected—like a pack of sheep frightened by lightning—would give way in a mad hysteric stampede.

It has been suggested that it may be possible by the use of peculiar rays to put an army to sleep. For that army able to project a sleep ray, victory would be a literal walk-over.

At present we are gravely concerned in finding some means of combating submarine warfare. The most effective method has been by the use of nets and bombs. We all hope some vastly more effective agent may be discovered, and any day we may hear of it. In the larger aspects of warfare, however, and in what may be called the imaginative possibilities, I am inclined to think the most hopeful "miracle" would be the application of powerful concentrated heat rays. We may discover methods of utilizing electrical force as a wireless agent of destruction. Or we may discover rays that are now unknown. What we cannot say is that anything dreamed of will not be done.

Itching Eczema On Child's Chin

And around face. Broke into sore eruptions. Burned, which caused scratching. Had to put gloves on her hands. Could not sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. C. Marshall, Shopland Hall Cottages, Nr. Rochford, Essex, Eng.

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AND WOMEN PLUMP AND

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HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human beanpole. Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

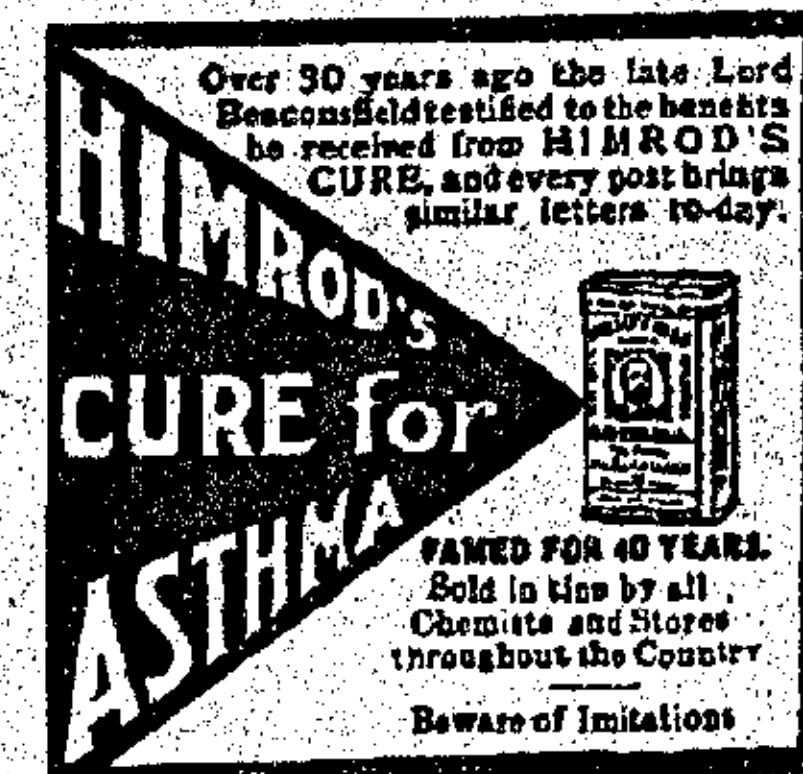
Give the merry laugh to the would-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly "all out" become plump—yes, with actual healthy fat, in sixty days and all by a new, simple, harmless home treatment that can't possibly hurt you, that imposes no hardships, no disagreeable diets, no foolish "rub ons," that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SARGOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

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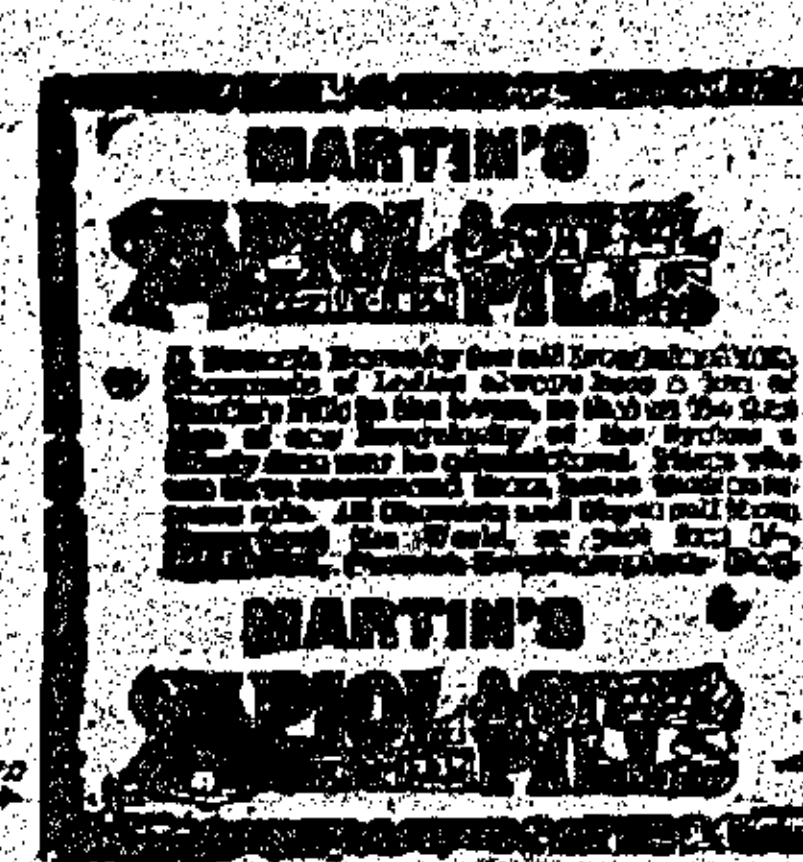
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SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th Sept., 12 M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,	Capt. Higo	12,500 Oct. at Noon.
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YOKOHAMA	Capt. Tanaka	12,500 Oct. at Noon.

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Kobe

SHUSHIMI MARU	TUESDAY, 25th
Capt. Iizawa	21,000 Sept. at 11 A.M.
HIRANO MARU	THURSDAY, 27th
Capt. Fraser	16,000 Sept. at 11 A.M.
KAGA MARU	SATURDAY, 10th
Capt. Komatsubara	12,500 Oct. at 11 A.M.

Kobe	BOMBAY MARU	FRIDAY, 5th
	Capt. Kawai	8,000 Oct.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA ...	JINSEN MARU	MONDAY, 1st
	Capt. Saito	8,000 Oct.

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TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

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"CANADA MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

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